

EXHIBIT “2”

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE DIVISION**

Bobby Lee Miles, Jr., on behalf of
himself and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

JURY DEMAND
Case No. :

v.

ONIN STAFFING, LLC,
A Foreign Limited Liability Company,

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, Bobby Lee Miles, Jr., by and through the undersigned attorney, and on behalf of himself and the putative class set forth below, brings this Class Action Complaint against Onin Staffing, LLC (“Defendant” or “Onin Staffing”), including, subsidiaries, divisions and affiliates, under the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970, as amended (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Defendant is a large, multi-state staffing agency offering industrial and clerical staffing.
2. Defendant routinely obtains and uses information in consumer reports to conduct background checks on applicants and employees.

3. The FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b, makes it presumptively unlawful to obtain and use a consumer report for an employment purpose. Such use becomes lawful if and only if the “user” – in this case Defendant – has complied with the FCRA’s strict notice requirements. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3).

4. Defendant willfully violated these requirements in multiple ways, in systematic violation of Plaintiff’s rights and the rights of other putative class members.

5. Specifically, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3) by denying employment opportunities to Plaintiff based in part or in whole on the results of Plaintiff’s consumer report without first providing him notice, a copy of the report, and a summary of his rights.

6. In Count I, Plaintiff asserts a FCRA claim under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681b(b)(3) on behalf of an “Adverse Action Class” consisting of:

All applicants and employees in the United States who were subject to an adverse employment action based in whole or in part on their consumer report but to whom Onin Staffing did not provide notice and a copy of the report before taking the adverse employment action, for the five years preceding the date of this action through the date of final judgment.

7. On behalf of himself and the putative class, Plaintiff seeks statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees, and other appropriate relief under the FCRA.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a consumer. Plaintiff was subjected to an adverse employment action based in whole or in part on his consumer report and is a member of the putative Adverse Action Class.

9. Defendant is a corporation and user of consumer reports as contemplated by the FCRA, at 15 U.S.C. § 1681b.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This is an action for statutory damages for violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq.

11. The Court has jurisdiction under the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681p.

12. Venue is proper in the United States District Court, Middle District of Tennessee, because events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in this district.

ALLEGATIONS REGARDING DEFENDANT'S BUSINESS PRACTICES

Background Checks

13. Defendant conducts background checks on many of its job applicants as part of a standard screening process. In addition, Defendant also conducts background checks on existing employees from time-to-time during the course of their employment.

14. Defendant does not perform these background checks in-house. Rather, Defendant relies on an outside consumer reporting agency to obtain this information and report it to the Defendant. These reports constitute “consumer reports” for purposes of the FCRA.

ALLEGATIONS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF

15. In July 2020, Plaintiff applied for employment with Defendant. Plaintiff was offered employment, accepted the job and was assigned to a Dorman warehouse facility.

16. In October, 2020, Plaintiff was informed that he was not eligible for continued assignment or employment at Dorman because he had failed a background check. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff with pre-adverse action notice or a copy of his consumer report before terminating his assignment at Dorman.

17. Subsequently, Defendant obtained Plaintiff’s consumer report to determine his eligibility for assignment with a different client.

18. Plaintiff did not receive the assignment and was thus subjected to a second adverse employment action in whole or in part because of his consumer report. Again, Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with notice or a copy of his report before taking adverse employment action against him.

19. Defendant’s failure to provide Plaintiff with pre-adverse action notice

or a copy of his consumer report or summary of rights was a blatant violation of the requirements set forth by 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3).

PLAINTIFF'S CONCRETE HARM

20. Defendant's failure to provide pre-adverse action notice injured Plaintiff in that he was deprived of his ability to contest or discuss with Defendant the contents of his consumer report.

21. Defendant subjected Plaintiff to an adverse employment action based in whole or in part on the content of his consumer report but never provided him with pre-adverse action notice or a copy of his consumer report or summary of rights. Therefore, Defendant violated Plaintiff's federal rights pursuant to § 1681b(b)(3).

22. Because Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff a copy of his consumer report, Plaintiff was deprived of the opportunity to see how his personal, sensitive information was being reported by a consumer reporting agency or if the information being reported about him was even correct.

23. Because Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff a copy of his consumer report, Plaintiff was deprived of the opportunity to discuss it with the decision maker, to put the report into context or otherwise plead his case for employment.

24. Plaintiff worried whether the information contained in his consumer report was accurate and how it would affect his prospects of employment

elsewhere.

25. Plaintiff spent significant time trying to obtain his consumer report from different consumer reporting agencies that he believed may have provided his consumer report to Defendant and/or Defendant's clients.

26. The FCRA's protections regarding who may obtain consumer reports how they may be used are real and substantive, not merely procedural. The violation alleged here is not just a technical requirement – Defendant had no right to take an adverse employment action against Plaintiff without first providing him notice of its intent, a copy of her report and summary of his rights.

27. Plaintiff and the putative class members therefore suffered a concrete, in-fact injury that is directly traceable to Defendant's conduct and that is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision here.

DEFENDANT ACTED WILLFULLY

28. Defendant knew or should have known about its legal obligations under the FCRA. These obligations are well established in the statute's plain language, judicial decisions interpreting the Act, and in the Federal Trade Commission's and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's promulgations.

29. Defendant obtained, or had available, substantial written materials, which apprised it of its duties under the FCRA.

30. These requirements have been part of the fabric of the FCRA since

Congress enacted it. Defendant has had decades by which to become compliant with this requirement, yet it has not done so.

31. Despite knowledge of these legal obligations, Defendant acted consciously in breaching its known duties and depriving the Plaintiff and putative class members of their federally protected FCRA rights.

32. As a result of these FCRA violations, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and to each putative class member for statutory damages from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A), plus punitive damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2), for the violations alleged herein, and for attorney's fees and costs pursuant to § 1681n and § 1681o.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

33. In Count I, Plaintiff asserts a FCRA claim under 15 U.S.C. §1681b(b)(3)(A) on behalf of an "Adverse Action Class," consisting of:

All applicants and employees in the United States who were subject to an adverse employment action based in whole or in part on their consumer report but to whom Onin Staffing did not first provide notice and a copy of the report before taking the adverse employment action, for the five years preceding the date of this action through the date of final judgment.

34. Numerosity: The members of the putative class are so numerous that joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Defendant regularly obtains and uses information in consumer reports to conduct background checks on prospective employees and existing employees, and frequently relies on such information, in whole or in part, in the hiring process. Plaintiff is informed and believes that during the relevant time period, thousands of Defendant's employees and prospective employees satisfy the definition of the putative class. Based on the number of putative class members, joinder is impracticable. The names and addresses of the Class members are identifiable through Defendant's records and published Class members may be notified of this action by mailed notice.

35. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the members of the putative class. Defendant typically uses consumer reports to conduct background checks on employees and prospective employees. The FCRA violations suffered by Plaintiff are typical of those suffered by other putative class members, and Defendant treated Plaintiff consistent with other putative class members in accordance with its standard policies and practices.

36. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the putative class, and has retained counsel experienced in complex class action litigation.

37. Commonality: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all

members of the putative class, and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the putative class. These common questions include, but are not limited to:

- a. whether Defendant uses consumer report information to conduct background checks on employees and prospective employees;
- b. whether Defendant provided applicants and employees with notice and copies of their consumer reports before taking an adverse employment action against them;
- c. whether Defendant's violation of the FCRA was willful;
- d. the proper measure of statutory damages; and
- e. the proper form of injunctive and declaratory relief, if applicable.

38. This case is maintainable as a class action because prosecution of actions by or against individual members of the putative class would result in inconsistent or varying adjudications and create the risk of incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant. Further, adjudication of each individual Class member's claim as a separate action would potentially be dispositive of the interest of other individuals not a party to such action, thereby impeding their ability to protect their interests.

39. This case is also maintainable as a class action because Defendant acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the putative class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

40. Class certification is also appropriate because questions of law and fact common to the putative class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the putative class, and also because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation. Defendant's conduct, which is described in this Complaint, stems from common and uniform policies and practices, resulting in common violations of the FCRA. Members of the putative class do not have an interest in pursuing separate actions against the Defendant, as the amount of each Class member's individual claim for damages is small in comparison to the expense and burden of individual prosecution. Class certification will also obviate the need for unduly duplicative litigation that might result in inconsistent judgments concerning Defendant's practices. Moreover, management of this action as a class action will not present any foreseeable difficulties. In the interests of justice and judicial efficiency, it would be desirable to concentrate the litigation of all putative class members' claims in a single action, brought in a single forum.

41. Plaintiff intends to send notice to all members of the Putative Class

to the extent required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The names and addresses of the Putative Class members are readily available from Defendant's records.

COUNT I
Failure to Provide Pre-Adverse Action Notice in Violation of FCRA
15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A)

42. Plaintiff alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs 13-32.

43. Defendant used a "consumer report," as defined by the FCRA, to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff and other members of the Adverse Action Class.

44. Defendant violated the FCRA by failing to timely provide Plaintiff and other Adverse Action Class members with pre-adverse action notice, a summary of FCRA rights and a copy of their consumer report used to take adverse employment action against them, before taking such adverse action. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A).

45. The foregoing violations were willful. Defendant acted in deliberate or reckless disregard of its obligations and the rights of Plaintiff and other Adverse Action Class members under 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A). Defendant knew or should have known of its legal obligations under the FCRA. These obligations are well established in the plain language of the statute and in the promulgations of the

Federal Trade Commission. Defendant obtained or otherwise had available substantial written materials that apprised Defendant of its duties under the FCRA. Any reasonable employer knows of the existence of these FCRA mandates, or can easily discover their substance.

46. Moreover, at the time Defendant failed to follow 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A) a plethora of FTC opinions and case law existed.

Plaintiff's First Concrete Injury: Informational Injury

47. Plaintiff suffered a concrete informational injury because Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with information to which he was entitled to by statute, namely a pre-adverse action notice, before adverse action was taken. This notice should have included all information prescribed by § 1681b(b)(3)(A), including: (i) a copy of the report; and (ii) a description in writing of the rights of the consumer under this subchapter, as prescribed by the Bureau under § 1681g(c)(3) of the FCRA.

48. Through the FCRA, Congress has created a new right—the right to receive pre-adverse notice as set out in the FCRA—and a new injury—not receiving said notice. The Plaintiff's “inability to obtain [that] information” is therefore, standing alone, “a sufficient injury in fact to satisfy Article III.” *Spokeo Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1549 (2016).

***Plaintiff's Second Concrete Injury: Denial of Opportunity
Learn of the Contents of His Report and Tell His Side of the Story***

49. Separately from the informational injury suffered, Plaintiff has Article III standing to pursue claims for violations of § 1681b(b)(3) because Defendant's failure to provide timely notice deprived Plaintiff and Class Members of the opportunity to view the information in their consumer report, before Defendant took adverse action. Thus, Plaintiff was denied the opportunity to determine if the information contained in his consumer report was indeed correct, to provide an explanation, plead his case for continued employment or understand how the consumer report might affect his future efforts to obtain employment.

50. With these recognized injuries directly traceable to Defendant's failure to timely provide the notices required by § 1681b(b)(3), Plaintiff has established Article III standing.

51. Plaintiff and the Adverse Action Class are entitled to statutory damages of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$1,000.00 for each and every one of these violations under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1)(A), in addition to punitive damages as the Court may allow under 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2).

52. Plaintiff and the Adverse Action Class are further entitled to recover their costs and attorneys' fees, in accordance with 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(3).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself the putative class, prays for relief as follows:

- a. determining that this action may proceed as a class action;
- b. designating Plaintiff as class representative and designating Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the putative class;
- c. issuing proper notice to the putative classes at Defendant's expense;
- d. awarding statutory damages as provided by the FCRA, including punitive damages, to members of the putative class; and
- e. awarding reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as provided by the FCRA.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff and the putative class demand a trial by jury.

Dated this 5th day of April, 2021.

/s/ *Brian C. Winfrey*
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

BOBBY LEE MILES, JR., on behalf of himself and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Robertson
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Brian C. Winfrey, Esq. Morgan & Morgan, P.A.
810 Broadway, Suite 105
Nashville, TN 37203 615-928-9890

DEFENDANTS

ONIN STAFFING, LLC
A Foreign Limited Liability Company

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

FCRA

Brief description of cause:
Violation of FCRA

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

04/05/2021

/s/ Brian C. Winfrey

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #